

## War And Criminality

One of the curious effects of the European war is its effect on criminality. The war is said to have had a good effect on habitual criminals by arousing their latent patriotism and taking their thoughts away from lawless things. Thus those who leave jail are apt not to return, and those ex-convicts who enlist for war service are apt not to steal or commit other crimes while in camp or the trenches.

On the other hand, there is springing up in the British Isles, and in France and Germany, a new class of criminals. Boys too young for war duty but quite old enough for mischief, are the offenders. Lacking, in most cases, the restraining impulse of fathers now serving in the trenches, they are running riot and committing all manner of depredations. A boy crime wave has resulted which is causing serious concern in England. How it is regarded in other belligerent countries is less evident because we receive less news from them. Presumably all are equally concerned.

This is one of the most distressing developments of the war. From all that can be learned, the so called boy criminals are merely healthy boys whose energies, unguided, are taking a wrong direction. They need guidance to prevent their becoming habitual criminals and a scourge of society. While war distracts the public mind; while parents fight and die in battle, and national and individual attention is centered on the most pressing problems of existence, it is likely there will be little kindly attention for these boys, drifting into paths of danger.

The Deutsche Tages Zeitung believes in the peace of propaganda, evidently. Commenting on the relations between Germany and the United States, the Tages Zeitung says: "Germany will never forget president Wilson's note holding us to strict accountability. The lesson will be remembered. As for the necessity of good relations with America, we believe that such will be possible only if Germany remains strong and knows how to make that strength felt." A very clever way of saying a great deal and still saying nothing.

Colorado farmers this year get nearly \$6,000,000 from sugar beets. That ought to encourage the sugar industry in the valley here.

## How Southwestern Towns Grow

How southwestern towns are growing is evidenced not alone by El Paso, with whose development we are familiar, but also by Douglas, Arizona, where the stimulus of copper prosperity is being most gratifyingly felt. New buildings are being erected in every part of the town, hardly a street being excepted, and real estate men say there is not a house for rent.

On G avenue several business houses are either in course of construction or have just been completed. Business houses are also going up on F avenue and on Eleventh street, between G and F avenues.

Churches are being enlarged and improved, the public library remodeled; the Y. M. C. A. is spending \$20,000 for additions and new features; and the El Paso and Southwestern freight depot is being enlarged to take care of a volume of business which has outgrown its capacity. Homes are being built through all the residence sections to provide living accommodations for the larger population. They are occupied as fast as completed, and yet the demand for houses and apartments continues with no apparent decrease.

This is not a boom, but the rapid increase which prosperity brings. It is being experienced, with little variation, all over the southwest.

Henry Ford's son and his bride will never have a dull time honeymooning on the Pacific coast, especially around Los Angeles, as long as the real estate men and the Ford millions remain as numerous as they are. But it must be painful to the coast auto-mobile salesman, also numerous and active, to see all that Ford money running around loose and no chance to get into the game.

Health commissioner John Dill Robertson of Chicago proposes to show the people of that city how to live on 40 cents a day. One can live on less than that. One can live on nothing a day, if he doesn't care how long he lives. For the most of us, a 40 cent existence would not be living.

In two successive falls the Clifton district has had a strike. The most recent disturbance has now been settled. It is to be hoped these are not to be made annual events, like a fair.

## The Rise Of One Man

Here is the story of the rise of one man.

Simon Bamberger, a German Jew—the reason for calling attention to his religious faith will appear later—came to the United States in 1885 and some time later located in Salt Lake City, then as now the stronghold of Mormonism. He had nothing but ability to build upon, but with that as capital, he has not only risen from poverty to wealth, but has also been elected governor of Utah. He defeated, in the recent election, Nephi L. Morris, Republican and a high official of the Mormon church, in a hard campaign.

That is a very substantial achievement, but, as governor, Mr. Bamberger has a man's sired job before him. The following are some of the executive efforts to which he is committed:

To make Utah "dry" by August 1.

To establish a public utilities commission.

To inaugurate a budget system of state appropriations.

To consolidate many duplicating commissions.

To make some 400 appointments on an efficiency basis.

To give Utah, from first to last, a business man's administration.

If he can do all that in the course of his term of office, besides attending to all the routine work, the emergency duties and the semi-social functions of his office, he will measure up as a very capable governor and earn reelection.

There should be special recompense, here or hereafter, for the motorists who take in weary waiters for jitties and help them get into town for work on time. Everyone who hasn't a car and endures long waits for public automobiles, deeply appreciates that helpful courtesy.

St. Louis physicians are worrying about the case of an unidentified man who can only say "yes." Poor fellow must have been afflicted with friends urging him to have one.

Most of us would rather pay a little more for bread, if necessary, than consent to an embargo on grain and cause part of the world to do without bread.

## Election Of Walter Douglas

Arizonans will read with pleasure of the election of Walter Douglas, of New York, as president of the American Mining congress, for, despite his eastern address, Mr. Douglas is a western man and an Arizonan, widely known throughout the southwest. As general manager of the Copper Queen Consolidated Mining company, an excellently managed and great copper mine, Mr. Douglas became fully acquainted with every phase of copper mining. No one who came in contact with the Copper Queen doubted that Mr. Douglas was its very efficient executive.

Now that he has been transferred to New York to a post of even greater responsibility with the Phelps-Dodge company, he has become a larger figure in the mining world, though not necessarily a more capable man, than he was before. The American Mining congress will lose nothing of its distinction by having Mr. Douglas at its head. Like his father, Dr. James Douglas, he is worth while through and through, and a good friend of the southwest.

Col. Roosevelt has no use, so he says, for "cubist patriotism." He said so in the course of an address on art. His statement is surprising. Recalling the general impression of cubist art, cubist patriotism should be a straight up and down patriotism, standing four square to the world.

The Northwestern Pacific has raised the salaries of employees receiving less than \$200 a month, and the Standard Oil company of California has cut down the hours of its employees to eight hours. Both actions were voluntary and prove not all corporations are as grasping as some demagogues would have us believe.

Twenty-six Colorado farmers go in partnership to lease 320 acres of land, plant beans and use the proceeds of the crop to defray their expenses in seeing the series baseball game next year. That's preparedness.

"Making a motion as though to draw a gun." What would the self defence pleaders do without that well known expression?

## Short Snatches From Everywhere

"Liquor Loses Five States," declares the Atlanta Constitution. But do the five states lose liquor?—Houston Post.

Why waste time and two syllables on "aeroplane" when "airplane" hits the mark so directly?—San Francisco Chronicle.

Nobody hears any more about that leading New York hotel that has abolished tipping. Another Gotham myth, perhaps.—Chicago News.

The boys on the border are not coming north for the winter. And judging from the cost of living we're not going south for it, either.—Detroit Free Press.

George Washington said, "Tell the truth and die famous," but the world has a way of remembering its leading diplomats just the same.—Washington Post.

Hog killing time will soon be here. Sweet potato crops were never finer. Just think of eating backhops and yellow yams boiled to a frazzle.—Lubbock (Texas) Post.

Softie people in Milwaukee are boycotting certain foods they consider too high, but the popular food of Milwaukee is still quoted at five cents a glass.—Albuquerque Journal.

Whether you are on the winning side or the other you can settle down now, knowing that you're going to stay right here and take part in whatever happens.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Once upon a time, a day came when the newspapers printed no report about what happened when children were permitted to play with their kites—it was loaded guns.—San Antonio Express.

There is today no more reason why the people should not have their public service at a fair price than there was 20, 40 or 100 years ago, except that they can't get it.—Galveston News.

Perhaps one of these days Pancho Villa, having sent Carranza down the toboggan, will undertake to pull Pershing out of Mexico. And then the fur will begin to fly.—Dallas Times-Herald.

Our money doesn't depreciate as that of Mexico does in its buying power. It is hard to amount to something of the same sort. A dollar buys less as a peso buys less.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

While Carranza has prohibited bull fights the soldiers of his armies as well as those of Villa's command have not. It is a pity that Carranza's army dispatches bring news of many executions of high officials of both sides, backed up against adobe walls in front of a firing squad. The exhibitions are said to draw large audiences.—Austin American.

## The Electoral College May Be Abolished Of People May Replace It

By G. A. MARTIN.

AS USUAL in the national election year, the electoral college is again the center of much interesting discussion. It is surprising the number of people who are not fully acquainted with its functions. Those who are acquainted best with the functions of the college appear to be most opposed to it. In many sections of the country, sentiment is said to be rapidly forming for the abolition of the electoral college and establishing the direct popular election of the president and vice president, just as was done in the case of senators a few years ago.

Due to the electoral college system, it is entirely possible for a candidate with a minority popular vote to gain a majority of the electors and be elected. The electoral college has long been the butt of criticism and has been the cause of no legal restraint is placed upon them to vote except as their judgment dictates. They simply have the right to vote as they please, and their constituents expect them to vote for, and they always do it.

The framers of the original constitution and of the amendment of 1804 did indeed expect the electors would use their best judgment, irrespective of the conditions of their election, but there are scarcely any instances of electors taking the bits in their teeth and voting differently from what was expected of them.

The late Dr. Samuel Freeman Miller, associate justice of the electoral college, once called the electoral college an "obstruction and a stumbling block." Each party in each state nominates for president and vice president, and each senator and congressman in the state. Except in a very few states, the majority of party votes cast in the state elect all the electors of the party. In California and some other states, each elector is voted on separately and the men receiving the most votes are

declared elected. Thus the vote may be split if the ballots are cast that way. The possibility of several states splitting their electoral vote between two candidates this year calls attention to the fact that this has happened 11 times in the last 26 years.

California has done it four times, Maryland twice, Kentucky, Michigan, North Dakota, Ohio and Oregon each once. This year it may be possible in California, Washington and West Virginia, but at this time appears barely possible.

It is stated almost positively now that there will be no split in California, and Washington and West Virginia are the only states where there is even a remote chance of a split. A Stein, a Democratic elector in Washington, died so shortly before the election that there was no time to place the name of his substitute, F. H. Connor, on the ballot.

Connor's name was printed on slips given out all over the state, but many fearing voters would appear to have neglected to use it, and the latest returns indicate that seven Democratic electors were chosen in Washington, but that Connor was beaten and Hughes will get one vote.

In West Virginia, carried by Hughes, there is a chance for Wilson to get his vote back. J. W. Dwyer, nominated for elector by the Republican state convention, resigned, and S. A. Scott was chosen in his place. Over most of the state Scott's name was printed on the ballots, but in some counties this was overlooked and there is a chance that he may have been beaten by the most popular Democratic elector.

California split its electoral vote in 1850, 1892, 1896.

Things that never happen: Four office radiator working satisfactorily on a cold day.

American soldiers have received the report that Juarez soldiers are keeping up their courage by smoking marijuana. Some of the American intelligence force must be enjoying the same weed, judging from some of the Mexican "intelligence" they garner and scatter about.

If baldness were a crime, E. H. Tule would be sent up for life, but he wouldn't be long.

Our idea of a snap: Having a job where you can get off every afternoon to play golf or dig in the yard, preferably to dig in the yard.

Force of habit: Raising the price and bleming it on the war.

Beer is the only thing that hasn't increased in price since the war started.

## Prohibition Marching On

By J. L. CAMPBELL.

The results of the voting on other issues were generally a remarkably even division. The only land slide was the sweep toward national prohibition, voted by 28 states, Nevada, South Dakota, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, Alaska, Colorado, and Florida and Utah elected governor and legislatures pledged to the enactment of state wide prohibition.

Twenty five of the 45 states have now declared for prohibition. Maryland voted by county, and by a majority for prohibition but adding several dry counties.

Missouri and California alone returned "prohibitory" against prohibition, but outside of St. Louis, Missouri voted dry by a substantial majority.

In Arkansas, Arizona, Colorado, Oregon, and Washington, prohibition was on trial by proposals for backward steps, letting down the bars, but never a backward step was taken anywhere, reaction being turned down emphatically.

Arkansas and Arizona decisively strengthened their prohibition law. In the last three years, 17 states have declared for state wide prohibition. And Canada has been sweeping toward national prohibition with equal rapidity. With one exception, the western provinces of the British empire in America are dry. The province of Ontario is dry as a war measure. The prohibition fight in Canada is now centered around the province of Quebec.

In the United States 83 percent of the national territory is legally dry and 58 percent of the population lives herein. Of the 243 counties in continental United States, 247 were legally dry prior to the election, according to the records of the Anti-Saloon League. Approximately 290 additional counties were made dry by the election, leaving only 335 wet counties, or approximately 15 percent of the total number.

The most significant thing in the recent vote on prohibition is the revelation of a changing sentiment favorable to prohibition in large cities in dry states. In 1914, the state of Washington voted dry, Seattle, however, returning a wet majority of 35,000. In the recent election, Seattle returned a majority of 20,000 against a proposed amendment permitting the manufacture of beer in Washington.

In like manner, Tacoma voted wet by 3,000 in 1914, but returned a majority of 10,000 against the beer amendment this year.

The same thing has happened in Denver, the city returning a wet majority when the state went dry, but giving a dry majority this year against a similar proposed beer amendment. This changed sentiment has come about under the operation and benefits of prohibition laws.

More surprising than this is the fact that the unofficial reports credit Detroit, a city of 500,000 people, and Kansas City, Mo., a city of more than 200,000 people, as having voted dry, notwithstanding previous heavy majorities against prohibition. Kansas City, Mo., has had the advantage of first hand knowledge of the beneficial effects of the good enforcement of the prohibition laws of Kansas, in Kansas City, Kans., during the past eight years.

Two years ago, the wet majority in Missouri was more than 200,000. This year, it is only slightly more than 100,000. The latest figures indicate that outside of St. Louis, the state voted dry by about 14,000.

Stagnantly, we were always taught to believe that every brewer got his hops direct from Germany, too.

Jobs we do not want: Trying to pay bills if the price keeps going up.

One thing we are blessed with in El Paso is that we don't have to look at men wearing fur trimmed overcoats.

Some men wear derby hats as if they are proud of them; some act as if they couldn't help it.

I heard a new one the other day. Man was away from home two nights during the Madero attack on Juarez and told his wife he got caught under the bridge and couldn't get out for the bullets.

The man who wouldn't think of asking a woman to marry, a newspaper will get mad because a newspaper won't print 10 words of free advertising about his business. A newspaper's space is its stock in trade.

There was a fat man named Roe who could sell a pig or sell a bar. He was a jolly good scout. Always smiling about. And he scattered neither sorrow nor woe.

A newspaper never has any trouble about "filling up." Editors are hired to cut out the stuff that can't be printed and get into the available space the stuff that is best.

"There's money a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip" but not always so many between the skin and the atmosphere—in the case of the fashionably gown.

You can extinguish a beer breath by eating hamburger cheese, but I wouldn't advise it. Garlic will extinguish an onion breath. Ditto.

Fashion notes: "Skirts will not be any shorter this season." They can't be.

NEW MEXICO MAN PLEADS SELF DEFENCE FOR KILLING

Hillboro, N. M., Nov. 14.—Self defence was alleged by J. A. Houchin, 28 years old, charged with the murder of Daniel E. Hamilton, of Russell, in testifying at his trial here Friday. He reported that he fired at Hamilton and shot at him. Houchin told of taking more than \$4000. He was blackmailed for \$1500 in Kansas City, he said.

The killing came to light when the bodies of Hamilton and a fortune teller named Swayzee were found near Las Alamos nearly a year ago.

## Abe Martin



If there's anything in a young husband, th' installment plan 'll bring it out. Th' farmer has an 8-hour forenoon.

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## LETTERS TO THE HERALD

(All communications must bear the signature of the writer, but the name will be withheld if requested.)

THE PIGEON NUISANCE.

I hope this article will attract all pigeon fanciers who allow their birds to roam loose.

In my back yard, I have a flock of profitable chickens, well housed and tended. Under no conditions would I allow my fowls loose, to menace my neighbors' gardens or yards.

They say pigeons are profitable, because they bustle their own food. Well, perhaps they are, to their owners, but how about the other fellow who has to hustle to feed them?

"It's kinda tough," as they say, to watch said pigeons waste faster and faster on feed which is soaring higher and higher in price day by day. They not only chase the little chicks from their food and eat that, but are there to share the hoppers and clean up the little scrap with the big ones.

Is there nothing outside of a law which can make these pests cage their birds?

## Big Profits Offered By Sheep Raising 980 Lambs Give \$7,644.39 Gross Income

"I AM very glad to see the farmers of the El Paso valley getting interested in the subject of sheep feeding, and to note the number of sheep that have been brought into the valley this fall," said county farm demonstrator A. G. Graham. "The farmers cannot make a mistake by getting the right kind of sheep to utilize the waste products of the farm, and in this connection, I have noticed a great deal of feed stuffs on the farms that are going to waste for the lack of sheep, or some such livestock. To show what profits can reasonably be expected from feeding lambs in this valley, the Dairy Farms company at Anthony, N. M., have compiled figures showing their complete feeding experiments for the fall of 1915 and the spring of 1916.

Through the courtesy of U. S. Stewart, I am going to quote a few figures from their record. One thousand lambs were fed from November 15 to March 5, or 112 days. Twenty-one head were lost by disease and in transit to the market, at Kansas City. The gross proceeds from the lambs at Kansas City amounted to \$7,644.39. The first cost of lambs, feed, labor and inspection at Kansas City was \$4,185.79, which leaves a net profit of \$3,458.60.

The profits on the lambs was equivalent to \$17.70 per ton for No. 1 and No. 2 alfalfa stacked. The net profit on investment was 37 percent. This illustration should be sufficient to warrant a thorough investigation of the possibilities of feeding sheep in this valley.

"Sheep are needed to act as scavengers during the spring and summer. Small flocks of sheep can be run on ditch banks, waste corners, etc., during the season, thereby keeping the weeds and Johnson grass in check, and at the same time the sheep will be getting fat for the fall market. The farmers who have never given this matter careful thought, should do so. I am always ready to assist as far as possible, those who want information along this line."

"The purchase of the new truck for the use of hose company No. 2 of the Central station means the passing of horse drawn fire apparatus in that company," said fire chief John W. Wray. "After the truck is put in use there will be but two pieces of apparatus in the whole department of seven companies that is horse drawn. One of these is the truck at the Central station and the other at company No. 2, at the Mesa station. The new method of drawing the engine and hose wagon by gasoline is much more efficient, in my opinion, and is operated in many of the prominent cities of the country."

"Any of the returning South Carolina regiments will be welcomed back to Charleston, as the citizens of that city are highly enthusiastic over the homecoming of the soldiers," said E. M. Johnson, of Richmond. "I passed through Charleston some time ago, and on meeting a number of friends who were in the army, I was en route to El Paso, they told me much about the guard. A large number of the South Carolina soldiers are from Charleston, and the city is very proud of her soldiers."

"The real estate business in El Paso has not experienced the slightest change because of the presidential election," said Burton Phillips, real estate agent. "A presidential election will affect the real estate market many months after the advance of the election, and for a short time after. This year the real estate business in El Paso has been phenomenal, despite the presidential election. There has been little speculative buying. Nine-tenths of the purchases of houses made here are by persons who make them their homes. Our firms is building the lawns, and seven of them have been sold already."

RE-ELECTION OF WILSON.

From Pennsylvania Gazette-Times.

President Wilson is the first Democrat to be elected to succeed himself in the presidency since Andrew Jackson's second election in 1823. That is one thing for the successful contestant of 1916 to ponder.

He will enter upon his second term with the narrowest margin of votes in the electoral college in the history of the country, save for the memorable election of 1876, when the margin was even. The country chose not to make a change in the results as at present indicated. That is another thing calling for consideration by Mr. Wilson.

Mr. Wilson cannot regard his victory as an unequivocal endorsement of his policies of his administration. He cannot, if he reads aright the verdict, accept it as a mandate to proceed undeterred in the line he has been following. He cannot, if he has respect for the opinion filed by a minority almost as strong number as the majority, fail to pause in meditation. His judgment has been seriously questioned by the people, a fact he cannot overlook. He has not been given a vote of confidence. Rather, he has been accorded another chance in the hope that he will do better. The country chose not to make a change at Washington with conditions as they are. It takes a chance. That's all.

Examination of the table of states as they stand up for their president, posing candidates discovers that, leaving the "solid south" out of consideration, the balance of the country is divided upon which the people normally divide, the industrial east was almost solid for Hughes, while the agricultural west was uniformly for Wilson. The conclusion is inescapable that preference for Republican control of the country was governed by intelligent consideration of the inevitable tomorrow, while the toleration of Democratic administration was founded upon satisfaction with conditions of the moment reckless of future portents. What crowding the \$2-a-bushel mark and blinding the western farmers and blunted their minds. They thought not of the time to come. But such is the way of mortal clay. For what Hughes has done in setting before the country some imperishable principles, to which so many million citizens by their vote gave adherence, thanks are due him. If Mr. Wilson is wise he will order his course with some regard for that part of public opinion which is that of the Hughes vote.

"Any effort to make life safer or happier or better for the little children of the city, either for the children of the poor or for the children of the rich, ought to call for general support," said Mrs. Horace Stevens, who has turned on the efforts of the day nursery committee of the Associated Charities to find a new home for the day nursery. "I hope we shall be successful in getting a sunny little house with a reasonably big yard so that the mother of the day nursery can have a little peace and quiet and a place to play for their eager, happy minds and bodies. You never saw a more appealing, convincing, irresistible lot of little folks than the two dozen or so that came to the day nursery. They are so gay and polite and sparkling. The committee would like everybody in town to look in at the front door at 502 South Florence street. No one can see the children without wanting to help them to the best of life as if they were one's own. Little children appreciate a clean, pink pinafore or a new, fresh book or a canary trilling in the sun or a fern throwing out its long, green leaves or a Madonna picture on the wall and appreciate appropriate clean rooms and smooth white beds, and warm baths and a table laid in white with a rose in the middle. I hope we can make a beautiful day nursery for them."

"DIET SQUAD" IS TO LIVE ON ABOUT 40 CENTS A DAY

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 18.—A "diet squad" is being organized by city health commissioner John Dill Robertson to prove his contention that people can live comfortably on 40 cents a day.

Dr. Robertson proposes selecting 12 persons from his department who shall be fed for two weeks on a diet recommended by him. Weight and general conditions of the subjects are to be taken before the dieting begins and after it is ended. Six men and six women will compose the "diet squad." A room at the health department will be utilized; food and a cook will be provided by the department.

The king of Siam is to have a new royal yacht to cost over \$500,000.

HOGWALLOW LOCALS

By GEORGE BINGHAM

A bell has been hung on the post near the Hog Farm moonshine still house, to be rung by the customers who cannot locate the proprietor. The old bell, without a clapper, hanging in a tree nearby, may be used by total abstinents.

The Excelsior Fiddling Band has taken in a new member in the person of Luke Mathews, and the other members have been asked to move over.

Ras Barlow, who is the champion long-range marksmen of this neighborhood, was out last night practicing at the moon.

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## Money Back

"YOUR money back if things don't suit," our grocer says, in all his ads; but when I bought some prunes, for which I paid my hard-earned cash, he did not cheerfully refund my whisksers he began to comb, and tightened up his cummerbund, and talked until the cows came home. "Those prunes," he said, in heated terms, "were fresh when taken from the shed," implying that I put the worms into the doggone prunes myself. I pulled his ears and tweaked his nose, and said, "We'll just forget those prunes, but never more, till life shall close, will I spend here my pica-yunes." A lot of merchants make that bluff, "Your money back, if things don't please," but when you call to get the stuff, they hand you out the same old wheeze. But now and then a merchant holds makes good and never bats a glim; you say that man's as good as gold, and name your infant after him.

Copyright, by George Matthew Adams. WALT MASON.

## EL PASO HERALD

DEDICATED TO THE SERVICE OF THE PEOPLE. THAT NO GOOD CAUSE SHALL LACK A CHAMPION, AND THAT EVIL SHALL NOT THRIVE UNOPPOSED.

H. D. Slater, editor and controlling owner, has directed The Herald for 15 years. J. C. Willett is Manager and G. A. Martin is News Editor.

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INSIDE OUR CAVE

By G. A. Martin